HELD TWO IMPORTANT PLACES UNDER THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

ETRAIN OF THE WORK TOO GREAT FOR HIM-REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COM-MITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL

[BY TELEGRA'H TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Dec. 22 .- The Regents of the University surrendered most of their session to-day to a careful consideration of a report made to them by the Special Committee on Educational Unification upon the nature and result of its work up to the present period. This special committee had as its members Chancellor Upson, Vice-Chancellor Doane, Whitelaw Reid, who acted as proxy for Chauncey M. Depew; St. Clair McKelway and Pliny T. Sexton.

Recently, the report recited, this special comsittee submitted to the Unification Commission statement in favor of a certain method of unitin the school systems of the State, appended to which were drafts of legislative enactments to carry out the suggested plan of unification. TEXT OF THE REPORT.

The report then continues as follows: Your committee report that since the presen-tation of their address to the Unification Com-mission that honorable body has closed its de-liberations and given publicity to the substance of its conclusions. It recommends the estab-ishment of a Department of Education, conof the University and Department sisting

Public Instruction as heretofore existing; the
executive head of this department" to hold office executive head of this department to hold office for eight years with an annual salary of \$10,000. "to be called Chancellor of the Univer-sity, and to have all executive powers now vest-ed in the Superintendent of Public Instruction and in the Regents of the University"; the Uniwersity to be "continued as the legislative head of the department"; the Lieutenant Governor. of State and Superintendent of Public Instruction to be no longer ex-officio Regents— leaving the Governor the only ex-officio mem-ber: upon reaching the age of seventy years Regents to become simply honorary Regents, without right of voting; the permanent number of Regents to be fixed at fifteen, and no ber of reschis to be filled until the present board is reduced to that number, and Regents hereafter to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate instead of being elected, as now. by the Senate instead of being elected, as now, by the Senate instead of being elected, as now, by the whole Legislature; the Governor, with confirmation by the Senate, to appoint the first Chancellor and the Regents to elect succeeding. Chancellor and the Regents to elect succeeding Chancellors. "The department to have the following five bureaus: (1) The Bureau of Public Instruction. (2) the Bureau of Higher Education. (3) the Bureau of Home Education, (4) the Bureau of Law. (5) the Bureau of Administration and Finance: each bureau to be presided over by a director who shall be appointed by the Chancellor and removable by him; the bureau directors to appoint and remove their subordinates, subject to the Civil Service law; the present Superintendent of Public Instruc-

Bureau of Public Instruction till the end of his The Commission's conception of the desirable subdivision into bureaus of the work of the new department is not sufficiently outlined to permit intelligent comment. But we may properly express again the general thought that the detalls of methods for carrying out the educational work to be intrusted to the supervision of the Regents might more wisely be left to their responsible discretion. Certainly such work of organization and regulation quite naturally falls within the sphere of the legislative powers which the Regents have long possessed, and which, in general, the report of the Commission indicates the Regents are expected to retain. But by whom such details shall be finally arranged is comparatively of minor consequence.

ERROR OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners announce that they "have The Commissioners announce that they "have areed upon a plan of unification." They say: "The University is continued as the legislative tead of the department, the present Board of Regents remaining undisturbed," etc., and "the mecutive head of this department is to be called Chancellor of the University." Again, they say of their plan that it "preserves all the adiantages of the life tenure of the Regents, chief mong which is the removal of the action of the manages of the life tenure of the Regents, chief many which is the removal of the action of the Board from the influence of partisan politics. Thus, as to some hitherto mooted questions, the expressed conclusions of the Governor's honorexpressed conclusions of the Governor's honor-ary Unification Commission are that educational unification is desirable; that preferably it should be accomplished under the Regents of the Uni-versity, with the Chancellor of the University as the executive head of the unified system, and ild be kept free "from the influence of par tisan politics. committee believe that such conclusions

Your committee believe that sucception the Commissioners will be generally accepted as principles no longer controverted. Their proper application is the problem awaiting solution. Here your committee think the Commissioners have been led into a radical error, one which we hope they will, on further consideration, correct and thus clear the way for safe the control which is so much desducational unification, which is so much de-sired by thoughtful people throughout the State. This error is in the proposition that the Gov-smor, with confirmation by the Senate, shall appoint the first Chancellor-the executive by the entire educational system—and that the Regents of the University shall elect only the succeeding chancellors. We believe that on resucceeding chancellors. We believe that on re-lection the Commissioners will see that no suf-dient reason is stated, or exists, for giving such lower of appointment to the Governor: that power of appointment to the Governor; that they will realize that the example once set of thus making chancellors would likely be imitat-id, and that however excellent the first ap-pointee, there is grave danger that similarly appointed successors would owe their selection to willingness to comply with the demands of political managers. Such a result the Commis-iloners surely would deplore, and its avoidance thould be the prime consideration in any plan for educational unification.

The Commissioners' proposal that the Regents for educational unification.

The Commissioners' proposal that the Regents of the University elect the chancellors after the first one, concedes the fitness of the Regents for

brst one, concedes the fitness of the Regents for tuch a duty which may be regarded as their tervice of greatest value to the public. The election of capable, independent, non-partisan thancellors cannot be expected uniformly from other than just such a non-partisan board. The berll involved in any departure from an assured in-partisan method of electing chancellors has been quickly discovered and convincingly pointed been quickly discovered and your committee but by the public press, and your committee recommend that the Board of Regents express their judgment that in that particular the Com-missioners have given sanction to a vital error, and request the reconsideration by them of that fortion of their proposed plans which would formult the selection of the first chancellor to Governor.

FIXED TERM OF OFFICE.

Your committee also doubt the wisdom of taming a fixed term of office for chancellors, or if giving to them unlimited power to appoint ubordinates. The duty of such an officer should ubordinates. in giving to them infilmed pour of such an officer should be mainly executive, and the Board of Regents, preferably, should be the repository of the ultimate power and discretion that must be lodged somewhere in providing for the governing of the unified educational system. No one man's udgment or fidelity may eafely be so relied upon its to justify giving him anything like autocratic lower over interests of such magnitude. The record of the Regents should dispel apprehensions of their improper exercise of power. They issuredly can have no selfish desire to increase their uncompensated duties.

We recommend the adoption by the Board of the following resolutions:

We recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Board of Regents that in the promotion of any scheme of unification of the educational system, the first essential is the preservation of the educational interests of the State of New York, which deservedly rank high among the Typicms of the Union that the Board of Resystems of the Union that the Board of Re-York, which deservedly rank high among the systems of the Union; that the Board of Refents and Department of Public Instruction thould be brought into harmonious relations of co-operation; that no plan for educational unification can properly be approved which in any fegree, even temporarily, violates the fundamental principle, enunciated by our present Sovernor, that there never should be "one lota of politics in the administration of the public school system," and that exclusion therefrom if all partisan political interference can be effectively maintained only by placing the system. ectively maintained only by placing em under the supervisory responsible the supervisory, responsible of such a body as the Regents of the Univer whose independent and non-partisan character is attested by an unbroken record of over

century. And, Resolved, That as the honorary Unification Commissioners have recommended the unifica-tion of the entire educational system of the tate within the University, the Regents, in corstate within the Chiversity, the which the Com-lially accepting the purpose which the Com-missioners avow—that of a benign and non-partisan unification—respectfully urge further and favorable consideration of the plan which and favorable consideration of the plan which the Regents' special committee submitted on the lith inst., or such modification of the plan of the Commissioners as will make impossible even lemporary political control of our educational system. And be it further Resolved. That, in the opinion of this Board, it would be unwise to change the mode of elect-ing Regents of the University by representa-

by the Senate.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The above resolutions, with which the report ends, were debated at considerable length. Most of the Regents favored them, but some suggested modifications of their declarations. Charles R. Skinner, the Superintendent of Publie Instruction, argued that the Governor instead of the Regents ought to appoint the first head of the united school system. Changes were suggested by Vice-Chancellor Doane and Mr. Fitch. Some of the Regents thought that the Regents ought to be authorized to appoint the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but, as stated, three-fourths of the Regents favored the resolutions submitted by the special committee, and they were finally adopted by a vote which disclosed the fact that three-fourths of the Regents approved of them.

At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Skinner, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, sting to him was lost. Besides the family, there in which he said that neither the Regents nor their officers were willing to make any concessions of dignities or powers, Secretary Melvil Dewey of the Board of Regents asked permis- end was not far off and talked with his family sion to speak, and then repeated his offer, made long before, to resign as secretary, thus contributing his quota to the called for concessions and eliminating the personal question entirely so far as he was concerned. When it was moved to lay the resignation on the table, Mr. Dewey said it was not made for effect, but after long consideration, and urged the acceptance at this meeting of the written resignation, which he had placed in the hands of the Chancellor in order that there should be no possibility of saving that it was done for effect and not from a settled purpose to retire. He said frankly, however, that he agreed with Superintendent Skinner that vastly more harm was being done to education by the heated discussions, misunderstandings and misrepresentation now so rife, than by all the friction between the two departments. He felt that no personal sacrifice was too great to secure harmony and peace among the educational workers of the State, and was more than willing to withdraw his own personally from the discussion. This offer had been made long ago to the Governor, with the assurance that the resignation would be made whenever it would help to secure better results, but he believed nothing short of an actual acceptance would meet the conditions.

THE STRAIN ON MR. DEWEY.

As to unification, he said that he had opposed strongly the inclusion of the University law in the revised Education law, because the University was doing admirable work under its own law, which had been through the hands of the Statutory Revision Commission, but the Commission had decided that they must include all law bearing on education, and revise that so recently revised. The proposal to transfer the high schools from the Regents to the elementary school department had brought about the strained conditions which he so much regretted. The nervous strain of these unfortunate discussions was more than he was willing to bear in a position where he became a target for constant criticism from both sides of almost any question. To escape this strain, and at the same time to make a substantial concession toward educational harmony, while he secured the concentration of work in his favorite field, which he had long looked forward to, made it imperative to insist on the resignation of his duties as secretary to take effect on the anniversary of the day on which he assumed them, January 1, 1889.

Curiously, this was the day on which Governor Hill made his fourth and last message recommending the complete abolition of the Regents. Mr. Dewey said he was content to resign his position on that anniversary, leaving the condition of the University and its various departments and the estimation in which it was held at home and abroad as compared with what it was when he took office as a sufficient record by which his work for the eleven years must be judged.

THE LETTER OF RESIGNATION. Mr. Dewey's letter of resignation, which was

then read, was as follows:

Regents' Office, Albany, December 22, 1899.

For eleven years I have held two positions under your honorable Board, secretary and finencial officer, and director of the Home Edu-cation and Library departments. The work of either of these positions demands the entire time of a strong man in vigorous health. For than two years I have been forced to reco which the work demands to both these positions. which the work demands to both these positions. I am therefore constrained to ask the Board to relieve me of my duties as secretary, as I believe I can accomplish more for the State and for the Board by giving my entire time to the State Library and Home Education Department, because most of my life has been spent in special study and active service in these fields. I tender this resignation at this annual meeting to take effect as early as the Board can arrange for it conveniently because I believe that the fact of a vacancy in the position of secretary may be a factor in the solution of the much dis-cussed question of educational unification, as i-will leave the way clear for any reorganization of the work of the Regents that may seem wise must make plain, however, that this resignathe records and of having it declined, but be cause I earnestly desire to give such service as

cause I earnestly desire to give such service as I may hereafter render to the University in the field where I am sure I can be most useful.

MELVIL DEWEY, Secretary.

Mr. Reid moved that a committee be appointed to draw up resolutions concerning Mr. Dewey's resignation. The motion was adopted, and Chancellor Upson appointed Mr. Reid, Mr. Mc-Kelway and Mr. Sexton as members of the com-

THE RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The committee later submitted the following resolutions, which, on motion of Vice-Chancellor Doane, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Regents have heard much regret the resignation by Mr. Melvil Dewey of the position of secretary and financial officer of the University, which he has held for eleven years, in conjunction with the director-ship of the Library of the Home Education De-

Resolved. That we deplore the circumstances of impaired health and of overtaxed strength which have led him to ask release from part of his duties; and we trust that the relief which he seeks may soon result in his complete restora-

tion to bodily vigor. tion to bodily vigor.

Resolved, That the Board recognizes in Mr.

Dewey an organizer of genius, an executive of
great skill, an educational leader of marked originality and energy, and an officer whose administration has coincided with the largely augmented usefulness and honor of the University. Resolved, That we record with gratitude his zeal for the welfare of the service of the State, his devotion to the interests and good fame of the Board, and his constant sympathy with the cause and institutions of higher education in the Commonwealth and in the Nation, and that we rejoice to believe that his rare gifts and abilities will still be at the service of the versity in a field congenial to his wishes and commensurate with his extraordinary qualities. Resolved, That the Board accept the resigna-tion, to take effect on next January 1, 1900, with renewed expression of its regret, and of its high regard and esteem for its secretary

od its friend. Resolved. That the duties of secretary of the Resolved, That the duties of secretary of the Board of Regents be temporarily assigned to James Russell Parsons, jr., the duties of director of the State Library, of the Home Education Department, and of the Library School remaining in charge of Melvil Dewey.

Mr. Dewey thus resigns his duties as secretary of the Board of Regents and its financial agent; and these duties are assumed by Mr. Parsons.

FUNERAL OF MRS. LOUIS F. PAYN. Albany. Dec. 22-A special train left here this

afternoon for Chatham carrying a number of State officials, employes of the State Insurance Department and friends of Louis F. Payn. Superintendent of Insurance, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Payn. Among those who went were ex-Governor Black. Among those

FAMOUS EVANGELIST PASSES PEACE FULLY AWAY AT EAST NORTHFIELD.

HIS LAST WORDS "GOD IS CALLING ME" COMFORTED HIS FAMILY GATH-

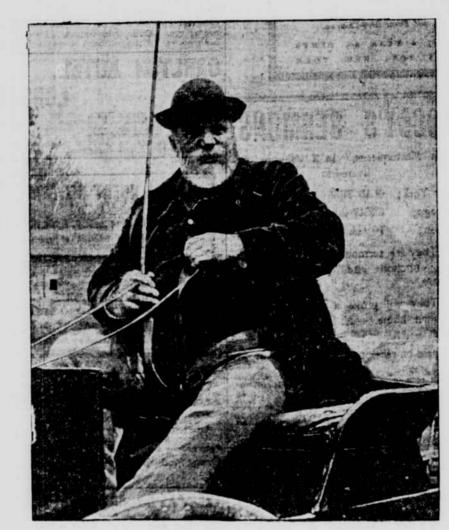
ERED AT THE BEDSIDE. East Northfield, Mass., Dec. 22.-With the words "God is calling me" Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, whose fame was worldwide, fell asleep in death at his home here at noon to-day, The passing of his spirit from a body which had been tortured with pain for some weeks to the rest beyond was as gentle as could be wished for. His family were gathered at the bedside, and the dying man's last moments were spent in comforting them and in contemplation of that reward for which he had so long and earnestly labored. He knew that death was near, but its were present also Drs. Schoffeld and Wood and the nurse.

Early in the day Mr. Moody realized that the

age. I have labored with him for the last twenty-seven years, travelling with him by land and sea, and a nobler, wiser and braver soul I never knew. I can apply Professor Henry Drummond's remark of a friend: 'D. L. Moody was the greatest human I ever met.'

SKETCH OF THE GREAT EVANGELIST. BORN A POOR NEW-ENGLAND BOY-HOLD-ING THOUSANDS SPELLBOUND-HIS

WORK AS AN EDUCATOR. "By and by you will hear people say, 'Mr. Moody



DWIGHT L. MOODY.

From the photograph said by his friends to be the most characteristic one.

with wonderful display of strength in his voice, said in a happy strain

"What's the matter? What's going on here?" One of the children replied: "Father, you have not been quite so well and so we came in to see you."

A little later Mr. Moody talked quite freely to his sons, saying: "I have always been an ambitious man, not ambitious to lay up wealth, but to leave you work to do; and you are going to continue the work of the schools at East Northfield and Mount Hermon and of the Chicago Bible Institute."

Once the stillness of the chamber by the anguished cry of Mrs. A. P. Fitt, his daughter, in the words: "Father, we can't spare you." The reply, so characteristic of the man, was: "I am not going to throw my life away. If God has more work for me to do, I'll not die."

THE APPROACH OF DEATH.

As the noonday hour drew near the watchers at the bedside noted the approach of death. Several times his lips moved as if in prayer, but the articulation was so faint that the words could not be heard. Just as death came Mr. Moody awoke as if from slumber, and said with much joyousness: "I see earth receding. Heaven is opening. God is calling me."

The death of Mr. Moody was not unexpected, although hope for his temporary recovery from illness was entertained not only by friends near at hand, but by those who had listened to his words and teachings on both continents. In the family, however, there was fear that death was not a long way off. The cause of death was a general breaking down of his health, due to overwork. His constitution was that of an exceedingly strong man, but his untiring labors had gradually undermined his vitality, until that most delicate of organs the heart showed signs of weakness. His exertions in the West last month brought on the crisis, and the collapse came during the series of meetings at

lapse came during the series of meetings at Kansas City.

An early diagnosis by specialists made it evident that Mr. Moody's condition was serious, and, cancelling his engagements, he returned to his home in East Northfield, so near the greatest achievements of his later life. On reaching his home the family physician, Dr. N. P. Wood, took charge of Mr. Moody, and for some days bulletins as to the patient's condition were tessed all having an encouraging tone seembulletins as to the patient's condition were issued, all having an encouraging tone seemingly, but unerringly pointing to the fact that the evangelist's work on earth was about finished. Last week a change for the worse prepared immediate friends for what was to come. KNEW HE WAS DYING.

This week, however, the patient improved steadily until yesterday, when he appeared very nervous. This symptom was accompanied by weakness, which much depressed the family, who were anxiously watching the sufferer. Last who were anxiously watching the sufferer. Last evening Mr. Moody appeared to realize that he could not recover, and so he informed his family. During the night the patient had spells of extreme weakness, and at 2 o'clock this morning Dr. Wood was called at the request of Mr. Moody, in order that his symptoms might be noted. A hypodermic injection of strychnia caused the heart to become stronger. Then Mr. Moody requested his son-in-law, Mr. Fitt, and Dr. Wood to retire. Mr. Moody's eldest son, will R. Moody, who had been sleeping the first ill R. Moody, who had been sleeping the first the night, spent the last half with his father At 7:30 o'clock this morning Dr. Wood walled, and when he reached Mr. Moody's roo Wood was he found his patient in a semi-conscious condi-tion. Then it was that the family were called to the bedside, where they remained until death

The arrangements for the funeral have not as yet been fully completed, but the services will be held next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Congregational Church. The burial will be be held next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Congregational Church. The burial will be in the Roundtop. This is a spot on the semi-nary grounds near Mr. Moody's home lot, which has become famous in connection with the sum-mer meetings and on which hundreds of student gatherings have been held, many of them con-ducted by Mr. Moody himself. On this account it seemed to the family fitting that the burial should be at that spot

ald be at that spot.

ne Northfield, the summer hotel connected with the Moody schools, will be opened for the accommodation of friends coming to attend the funeral services, the hour of holding the latter being governed by the time of the arrival and departure of trains.

IRA D. SANKEY SPEAKS OF MOODY. Ira D. Sankey, who for twenty-seven years was

associated in evangelistic work with Mr. was greatly affected at the news of his death.

at intervals, being conscious to the last, except on February 5, 1827, in the homestead, a few rods for a few fainting spells. Once he revived and, from the house in which he died. His father died when he was only four years old, and a few weeks later twins were born, leaving the widow with nine children to care for. The little farm upon which they lived was incumbered by a mortgage. Mrs. Moody, whose birthday was the same as his own, died in 1896, at the age of ninety. Her herofe struggles to keep a roof over the heads of her large family were greatly appreciated by her colldren, five of whom are still living. heart of the evangelist never showed itself more plainly than when he referred to the brave woman who struggled against privations that wou'd have made many persons break up their families and send the children to charitable institutions.

PROPHECY MADE IN BOSTON.

mother's permission he went to Boston to seek employment. His mother's brother was a shoe merchant in that city, and he gave his nephew work on two conditions-that he should be governed by his advice and attend regularly the Sunday school and services of the Mount Vernon Congregational Church. After Mr. Moody's conversion he applied for membership in the church, but was kept walting for a year, being accepted in May, 1856. is interesting to know what was thought of his future at that time. His teacher said that he was very "unlikely ever to become a Christian of clear and decided views of Gospel truth, still less to fill any extended sphere of public usefulness."

In the fall of 1856 Mr. Moody went to Chicago and became a salesman in the shoe trade. He entered the Plymouth Congregational Church, wed his earnest spirit by renting for the he kept filled with young men a also wanted to take part in the prawhich he kept filled with young men and boys, the also wanted to take part in the prayer meetings, but suggestions were given to the effect that he could best serve the Lord by keeping still. But Mr. Moody was not to be silenced. He asked if he might become a Sunday school teacher, and was told that he could if he would bring his own scholars. The next Sunday he marched into the schoolroom at the head of eighteen ragged boys whom he had collected during the week. Later he started a mission of his own in an empty tavern in North Chicago. His school grew so much that North Market Hall was occupied, and John V. Farwell supplied benches for the scholars and became its superintendent. Largely under Mr. Moody's personal canvassing sixty teachers were obtained, and the average attendance of scholars was kept up to six hundred and fifty. In 1860 he gave up his business that he might give all of his time to religious work. He reduced his expensed to a minimum by doing without a home and sleeping upon a bench of the Young Men's Christian Association in a short time he became a city missionary, and was able to assist others.

Mr. Moody worked hard for his mission, and in 1863 a church building was erected. Two years later he was elected president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago. A short time afterward Farweil Hall was erected, and when this building was destroyed by fire within a few months a second edifice was reared on the same site, Mr. afterward Farwell Hall was erected, and when this building was destroyed by fire within a few months a second edifice was reared on the same site. Mr. Moody went abroad for the first time in 1857, and again in the spring of 1873. After the great Chicago fire he erected a large frame tabernacle, which served as a supply storehouse and also as a church edifice. Scotland claims to have discovered Mr. Moody, but the Chicago people think that they had known him for some time previous to his remarkable series of meetings in the mother country. The great Hippodrome meetings in New-York, the Boston campaign, the Cleveland services and those in Brooklyn, Chicago. San Francisco. St. Louis and nearly every large American city are too and nearly every large American city are too well known to need more than a passing allusion. No man in this country has reached more people or led more to a decision regarding Christ than he. AN EDUCATOR AS WELL AS AN EVANGELIST In addition to his evangelistic efforts, which would quickly exhaust a man not made of iron, Mr. Moody carried a greater burden than the average college president assumes. Four distinct institutions, not to speak of the summer conferences. which are virtually summer schools, were under his direct supervision. In 1879 the Northfield Seminary for Girls was started, primarily for the daughters of the farmers in the Connecticut Valley who could not afford to go to the schools and semi-

naries then in existence.

The seminary opened with eight girls studying in the addition built upon his own house. Soon the number of girls was increased to twenty-five and a building especially for the students was erected. To-day there are more than three hundred and fifty girls in the institution, with its dozen buildings, which sends its graduates to Wellesley, Smith, Mount Holyoke and other colleges and into : work at home and abroad. Every year nearly as many students are refused admission as are taken.

Two years after starting the seminary Mr. Moody made arrangements for opening the school for boys at Mount Hermon, across the Connecticut River, about four miles from Northfield. Yale, Princeton. Brown, Amherst, Williams and other colleges receive men prepared at this school, but, of course the majority of students in both institutions are never graduated. They go back to the country town and the country church better fitted for the battle of life because of the education received and the enthusiasm aroused at Northfield. In 1889 the Chicago Bible Institute was organized, and it has met with pronounced success from the outset.

Nature having endowed him with an uncommon tock of common sense, Mr. Moody desired that those who are intrusted with the sacred calling of leading men to Christ shall know something of the Bible and something about men. Representatives

MELVIL DEWEY RESIGNS. tives of the whole people, to appointment upon the selection by the Governor and confirmation by the Governor and confirmation by the Governor and confirmation by the Sensey "that in the death of Mr. Moody the world or the very at Northfield, a missionaries have gone. Having an empty building on his hands a part of the year at Northfield. a Bible Training School was established there in 1890. Three courses are taken by the hundred or more young women who gather here for six months every year-Bible, dressmaking and cooking.

Mr. Moody seldom spoke of his work, though he sould say much and keep within bounds. Major Whittle, his friend and associate in Christian work, said recently:

Mr. Moody has been a great builder. His first building was the Illinois Street Church, in Chicago, erected about 1835, for the shelter of his mission school and the church which grew out of it. His second building enterprise was the Young Men's Christian Association Building, in Chicago, erected in 1865, the first commodious edifice for Young in 1865, the first commodious edifice for Young very moment I shall be more alive than I am now.

I shall then truly begin to live. I was born of the first name of the first in 1837. I was born of the Spirit in 1836. That which is born of the flesh may die. That which is born of the Spirit will live forever."

These earnest words, with which Mr. Moody closed a sermon at Northfield not long ago, will be recalled by the thousands who heard them and the much larger number who read them as they hear the announcement of his death to-day. His serious breakdown last month in Kansas City had prepared his friends for the message which will carry sorrow around the globe, but with the sadness there will go his bright message of hope and joy.

Mr. Moody was born in East Northfield, Mass.,

Mr. Moody was born in East Northfiel

fund was raised by friends in England and America which was used to erect a beautiful chapel at Mount Hermon, which was opened last summer bu not dedicated because there was still a debt upon it. The fine auditorium in the seminary grounds, which was erected exclusively for conferences, has also a small debt resting upon it. The ences, has also a small debt resting upon it. The other buildings are free from debt, several of these having been erected by friends and others with the money received as royally from the Gospel hymn books prepared originally for the Moody and Sankey meetings and widely published here and abroad. It is probable that the four schools and the Chicago Institute will now be endowed by friends of Mr. Moody, as it was his desire that the tuition should never exceed 100 a year. He that the tuition should never exceed \$100 a year. He had, in addition to other work, raised each year from friends an additional \$100 for each of his eleven hundred or twelve hundred students. One of his patrons said one day:

"Mr. Moody, I can afford to pay \$200 for my boy's ruition."

"Send another boy then to use the second hun-ed; I cannot afford to make an exception of your y. The students here are all on the second hun-"Send another boy then to use the second hundred: I cannot afford to make an exception of your boy. The students here are all on the same plane."

Many years ago Mr. Moody invited a few friends to his home to attend a conference for prayer and Bible study. These meetings have been held every summer and been fully reported for ten years in The Tribune. Later a special conference was started for college men, and recently a third one for college women. These meetings have been addressed by many of the ablest preachers in this country and Great Britain. Three or four years ago he established a corportage association for the dissemination of good literature, and hundreds of thousands of books have been sent to prison cells, home and foreign mission fields and army camps, in addition to a large circulation in city and country homes. He also started two magazines devoted to evangelistic work, which are edited by his sen and sont in-law. He had also been greatly aided in his work at Northfield by his nephew, Ambert G. Moody, who relieved him of much of the details connected with the seminary and hotel, which is used in the winter as the training school.

Mr. Moody's best known books are the following:

as the training school.

Mr. Moody's best known books are the following:
"Notes from My Bible," being the marginal notes,
comments, illustrations, etc., copied from the
author's Bible: "The Overcoming Life," "Sowing and Reaping." "Pleasure and Profit in Bible Study."
"Sovereign Grace," "Bible Characters," "Prevailing Prayer—What Hinders It." "To the Work—To the Work," The Way to God and How to Find It."
"Heaven and How to Get There," "Secret Power," "Twelve Select Sermons," "The Full Assurance of Faith." "How to Study the Bible." "The Way and the Word," "The Second Coming of Christ," "Inquiry Meetings," "One Thousand and One Thoughts from My Library, "Moody's Anecdotes," "Moody's Stories," "Men and the Bible" and "Weighed and Wanting."

HAPPY IN HIS HOME LIFE.

In August, 1862, Mr. Moody married Miss Emma Revell, of Chicago, a sister of Fleming H. Revell the publisher, who survives him. Mrs. Moody, se face was never seen on the platform where her husband was speaking, was worthy of being the wife of such a man. One of the most retiring of women, her influence in dealing with inquiries is scarcely less than was that of Mr. Moody. "When I have an especially hard case." he said one time, "I turn him over to my wife. She can bring a man to a decision for Christ where I cannot touch him." Mrs. Moody has a large Bible class in the Northfield Church, and her instruction, while different in manner from that given by her husband, is no less inspiring and helpful. With the students in the

ner from that any and helpful. With the students in the inspiring and helpful. With the same motherly traits that have made her home what Mr. Moody tried to make other homes, ideal.

Three children added to the happiness of their home—Emma, William R. and Paul. The daughter homes deal.

Three children added to the happiness of their home—Emma, William R. and Paul. The daughter money order, Express money order, or draft on New-York City. If cash is sent by mall unregistered, The Tribune will not be responsible for its loss.

OFFICES. the evangelist, and Paul is a juntor in Yale University. Mr. Moody was especially fond of his three grandchildren, Emma Fitt and Irene and Dwight L. Moody, ir. and he usually had one or two of them in his carriage when driving around Northfeld. The two children of his son died within tenmonths of each other, Irene passing away the day after the last conference closed.

HIS POWER AS A PREACHER Mr. Moody had few equals as a preacher to this generation. His theological views were strictly conservative. "People ask me," he said, "if I believe in the 'higher criticism.' How can I when I don't know what it is? They ask me if I think there were two Isalahs. Before taking up that question seriously I believe we should try to see what the prophecy itself contains." While this true, no preacher had greater power over edu Moody?" said a lawyer contemptuously to a fellow club member. "You don't believe as he does." but he believes what he preaches with all his heart and it is well to meet such a man in these days of doubt and uncertainty

Writing upon Mr. Moody's sermons, Henry Drummond, of whom the evangelist was extremely fond,

were one asked what on the human side were the effective ingredients in Mr. Moody's sermons one would find the answer difficult. Probably the foremost is the tremendous conviction with which they are utiered. Next to that are their point and direction. Every blow is straight from the shoulder and every stroke tells. Whatever canons they violate, whatever faults the critics may find with their art, their rheteric, or even with their theology, as appeals to the people they do their work with extraordinary power. If cloquence is measured by its effects upon an andience and not by its balanced sentences and cumulative periods, then there is eloquence of the highest order. In sheer persuasiveness. Mr. Moody's has few equals, and, rugged as his preaching may seem to some, there is in it a pathos of a quality which few orators have ever reached, and appealing tenderness which not only wholly redeems it, but raises it not unseldom almost to sublimity.

No report can do the faintest justice to this or

No report can do the faintest justice to this o to the other most characteristic qualities of his

I can imagine when Christ said to the little band around Him, "Go yet into all the world and preach the Gospel." Peter said. "Lord, do you really mean that we are to go back to Jerusalem and preach the Gospel to those men that murdered you?" "Yes," said Christ, "go bunt up that man that spat in my face; tell him he may have a seat in my kingdom yet. Yes, Peter, go find that man that made that cruel crown of thorns and placed it on my brow, and tell him I will have a crown ready for him when he comes into my kingdom, and there will be no thorns in it. Hunt up that man that took a reed and brought it down over the cruel thorns, driving them into my brow, and tell him I will put a sceptre in his hand, and he shall rule over the nations of the earth, if he will accept salvation. Search for the man that drove the spear into my side, and tell him I forgive him freely, and that he can be saved if he will accept salvation as a gift. Tell him there is a nearer way to my heart than that. Tell him I forgive him freely, and that he can be saved if he will accept salvation as a gift. Tell him there is a nearer way to my heart than that. public speech, but here is a random specimen

Prepared or impromptu, what dramatist could

The sore Throat to which public speakers are subfect, can be at once relieved, and eventually cured, with Jayne's Expectorant.

MARRIED.

MURRAY-COREY-In Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 21, 1809, at the Church of the Epiphany, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, Ida Corey to Roswell L. Murray.

PEARSALL—ROSSITER—At St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, December 21, by the Rev. Reese F. Alsop, D. D., Anna Asbelle Rossiter, daughter of the lake Thomas and Margaret Rossiter, of West Hartle-pool, England, and Richard Franklin Pearsall, of

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

Arrowsmith, William H. Ashmore, Sidney, Auchinoloss, Mary B. Carroll, V. B. Devoe, Lattita J. Fry. Emma A. J. Hollister, Rebecca S. Kirtland, Louisa J.

Merwin, Carrie W.
Metcalf, Jesse.
Muir, Alison M.
Myere, John R.
Oxner, John D.
Pierce, Lemuel.
Stockton, Charles H.
Tiffany, Julia W. AUCHINCLOSS-At her residence.

en Priday, December 22, 1866, Mary Barr, daughter of the late Hugh Auchinclass, sr., in the 88th year of her

DIED.

ARROWSMITH-Suddenly, on Thursday, December 21, 1899, Dr. William H. Arrowsmith, D. V. S., aged 40 1830. Dr. William H. Arrowshith, D. Sears, Selatives and friends, also members of Delta Phi Society, New-York University Chapter, officers and graduates of American Veterinary College and members of Bergen Loke No. 47, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral services at First Preshyterian Church, Emory-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, December 23, at 2 p. m.

ASHMORE—On Friday, December 22, 1899, at his residence, No. 29 Washington Square, New-Tork, Sidney Ashmore, aged 79 years. Funeral services will be held in Trinity Church, Broad-way and Wall-at, on Sunday, December 24, at 1:45 o'clock.

CARROLL-On Thursday, December 21, Rev. V. B. Con fool. Funeral at Warwick, N. Y., Saturday, December 23, upon arrival of 9:15 train, Brie R. R., foot of Chambers-st. DEVOE—In Denver, Col., on Tuesday, December 19, 1819. Latitla J. Devoe, widow of Walter B. Devoe and daughter of the late iran and Cynthia J. Missell. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery on Sunday, December 24, 1809, at 5 p. m.

FRY—At No. 35 Evergreen Place, East Orange, N. J., on Thursday, December 21, 1899, Emma A. Jones, widow of William Thornton Fry, Funeral services at her late residence on Saturday after-noon, December 23, at 4 o'clock.

HOLLISTER—On December 22, Rebecca S. Hollister, who we of David M. Hollister and daughter of the late E. M. Swift, esq. axed 81 years.

Services at her late residence, No. 2,065 Vanderbilt-ava., Brooklyn, Saturday, December 23, at 8 p. m. Interment at Shavon, Conn.

KIRTLAND—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday even-ing, December 21, Louisa Johnes, widow of the Rev. C. L. Kirtland, D. D. in her 88th year. The funeral services will be held at her late residence, on Miller Road, Sunday, December 24, at 2115 o'clock. Train leaves Christopher-at. at 12 noon.

MERWIN-Carrie Weatherby, wife of Timothy Dwight Merwin.
Funeral services at residence, No. 322 West 824-st., New-York, Friday, December 22, at 4 o'clock p. m.
Interment Saturday at New-Milford, Conn.

METCALF-In Providence, R. I., on the 20th inst., Jesse Metcalf, in the 73d year of his age.

Metcalf, in the 73d year of his age.

Puneral services in the First Congregational Church of Providence, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock a. m. MUIR-On Friday, December 22, Alison Moffat, widow of James Muir, and sister of the late David Moffat. Services will be held on Sunday, December 24, at 2 p. m., at her late residence, No. 71 Willow at., Brooklyn. MYERS-On December 22, of pneumonia, John Ripley Myers, in the 36th year of his age.
Funeral services at No. 47 West 43d-st., at 11:80 Sasturday morning.
Interment at Rutland, Vt.

OXNER-On December 21, 1898, John D. Oxner, of Rome, N. Y., aged 68 years. Funeral services at his late residence, Rome, N. Y., Sun-day, December 24, at 2 p. m.

PIERCE-At West Farms, New-York City, on Wednesday, December 20, Lemuel Pierce, in his 74th year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, December 24, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence. No. 1,819 Bryant-st. STOCKTON-At Greytown, Nicaragus, December 12, Charles Hodge Stockton, eldest son of Samuel W. and Sarah Hodge Stockton, of Princeton, N. J.

TIFFANY-Julia Wheeler, wife of Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany.

A.—The Kensico Cemetery.—Private station farlem Railroad, 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d-at.

OFFICE, 1 MADISON AVE., COR 22D ST., N. T.

Special Notices.

The Five Points House of Industry desires to make a Merry Christmas for its three hundred and fifty inmates and solicits gifts of money for the purpose. Checks made payable to F. E. CAMP, Treasurer, may be sent to 155 Worth etc.

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year. Address changed as often as desired.
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Postoffice Notice.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time)

Foreign mails for the week ending December 23, 1898, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postofice as follows: Parcels Foat Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels Foat Mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. Monday and Friday, for dignated per s. e. Stuttgart Tuesday and per s. e. Patricia Saturday.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. a. Etruria, via Queenstown; at 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Staatendam, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per s. s. Staatendam"); at 10 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Ethiopa, via Glassow detects must be directed "per s. s. Ethiopa"); at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island, via Christiania (letters must be directed "per s. s. Island").

*PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—German steamers miling on Tuesdays take printed matter, etc., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for other parts of Europe. American and White Star steamers on Wednesdays. German frammers on Thursdays, and Conard, French and German steamers on Saurdays take printed matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

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MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA. WEST INDIES, ETC.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

WEST INDIES, ETC.

8ATURDAY—At b a. m. for Brazil, per a. a. Liverso, via Pernambuce and Rio de Janetro Getters for North Brazil and La Plata countries must be directed per Lavorno'); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for 8t. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands and Demerara, per a. s. Foundalie; at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla (etters for Costa Rica must be directed 'per Altai'); at 11 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Havans, via Havana; at 11 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Porton Rico, via San Juan, Curacao and Venezuela, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per s. s. Philadelphia; at 11 a. m. or Newfoundand direct, per s. s. Sivia; at 1 p. m. for Newfoundand direct, per s. s. Sivia; at 1 p. m. for Newfoundand direct, per s. s. Sivia; at 1 p. m. for Newfoundand direct, per s. s. Sivia; at 1 p. m. for Newfoundand direct, per s. s. Sivia; at 1 p. m. for Newfoundand direct, per s. s. Sivia; at 1 p. m. for Newfoundand, ye rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Malls for Miquelon, by rail to Boeton, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Malls for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Sunday Malls for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday, Tuesday and Saturday). Malls for Cuba, by rail to Maxim of Cuba and Maxim for Cuba by steamer, close at this office every Monday. Tuesday and Saturday at 12:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Malls for Cuba by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday. Tuesday and Saturday at 12:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Malls for Cuba by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Malls for Cuba by mall to Maxima and thence by

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia), New-Zealand, Hawali, Fill and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 0.30 p. m. after December 19 and up to December 123, inclusive, or on day of arrival of up to December 123, inclusive, or on day of arrival of a s. Campania, due at New-York December 23, for dispatch par s. a, Mariposa. Mails for Japan, China and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 0.30 p. m. up to December 124, inclusive, for dispatch per s. a, Alsoa cleters must be directed "per Algoa"). Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 0.30 p. m. up to December 125, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 0.30 p. m. up to December 126, inclusive, for dispatch per s. a. Empress of India (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver"). Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which goes via San Francisco, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 0.30 p. m. up to December 120, inclusive, for dispatch per s. a. Acrangi. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and the Acrangi. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 0.30 p. m. up to January 15, inclusive, for dispatch per s. a. Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 0.50 p. m. up to January 15, inclusive, for dispatch per s. a. Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 0.50 p. m. up to January 15, inclusive, for dispatch per s. a. Australia. Transpacite mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

CONNELIUS VAN COOTT, Postmaster. TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.